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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/789,016

02/27/2004

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ORACL-01379US0

6875

23910 7590 04/29/2009

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EXAMINER

HEFFINGTON, JOHN M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2179

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

04/29/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/789,016	Applicant(s) OLANDER ET AL.	
	Examiner JOHN M. HEFFINGTON	Art Unit 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-66,68 and 69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-66,68 and 69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/12/09, 2/11/09, 4/6/09</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the request for continued examination dated 10 February 2009. Claims 1, 18, 34 and 50 have been amended. Claim 67 has been canceled. Claim 69 is new. Claims 1-66 and 68-69 are pending and have been considered below.

To expedite prosecution, the applicant should consider MPEP paragraph 714.12:

"Many of the difficulties encountered in the prosecution of patent applications after final rejection may be alleviated if each applicant includes, at the time of filing or no later than the first reply, claims varying from the broadest to which he or she believes he or she is entitled to the most detailed that he or she is willing to accept."

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10 February 2009 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-66 and 68-69 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-66 and 68-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witwer et al. (US 2004/0098360 A1) in view of Popp et al. (US 6,249,291 B1).

Claim 1: Witwer discloses a method for rendering a graphical user interface (GUI), comprising:

- a. providing for the representation of the GUI as a set of objects wherein the objects are organized in a logical hierarchy (paragraph 0022), wherein,

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- b. the set of objects includes: one or more booklets wherein anyone of the one or more booklets represents a set of pages linked by a page navigator having a user selectable graphical representation, anyone of the one or more booklets is capable of containing other booklets (paragraph 0023, 0037, 0043, 0047); and,
- c. a plurality of portlets wherein anyone of the plurality of portlets is a self-contained application implemented on one or more web servers that renders its own GUI (paragraph 0038);
- d. associating a theme with a first object in the set of objects; rendering the first object according to the theme; rendering any descendents of the first object according to the theme (paragraph 0040);

but does not disclose:

- a. any descendents of the first object can override the theme.
- b. any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets.

However, as shown above, the user can modify, to some degree, the look and feel of the life portal (paragraph 0040). However, Witwer discloses that in setting up a life portal, a user defines life pages, wherein each life page is a container which holds information in the form of magazines and views, both of which are content specifically compiled for a user, and wherein, the content of the life pages and magazines reflect the life of the user, displaying content of specific, user defined interest to selected

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aspects of a user's life (paragraph 0019). Furthermore, Witwer discloses that the content of a magazine conforms to a specific theme (paragraph 0026). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add any descendents of the first object can override the theme to Witwer. One would have been motivated to add any descendents of the first object can override the theme to Witwer to give the user greater control in deciding a look and feel representing the theme for a given magazine, since each magazine is defined by a specific theme.

Popp discloses a method of rendering dynamic web pages (abstract) wherein an object tree is instantiated based on pre-defined object classes and the object classes are defined to manipulate and generate HTML elements (column 12, lines 1-5) and wherein the object tree is generated from an HTML template (column 10, lines 35-37). A tree object exists wherein data from an external data source is pushed into the object, and therefore, into the web page, i.e. a portlet (column 20, lines 65-67, column 21, lines 1-2, lines 11-14, lines 27-35). Popp further discloses that tree objects can communicated with each other via messages prior to rendering (column 7, lines 19-23, column 23, lines 43-47, column 24, lines 3-13, column 31, lines 7-23, lines 44-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets to Witwer. One would have been motivated to add any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality

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of portlets to Witwer because: as Popp discloses, in push mode, a control object manages the retrieval of data from the external data source, which is used to dynamically generate all or some of a page or component, and the control object loads its associated scripts, associations and templates and manages the modifications made to the object tree owned by the control object (column 22, lines 6-14). Associations are used to bind variables, object, web page definitions and scripts to one another (column 16, lines 59-61). Therefore, since a control object executes a push operation, which can modify an entire web page, including all of the objects that make up the web page, the other objects, including the other objects that received pushed information, i.e. portlets, that have an association with the object receiving the information could be updated.

Claim 2: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and Popp further discloses one of the set of objects can respond to an event raised by another of the set of objects (column 7, lines 19-23, column 23, lines 43-47, column 24, lines 3-13, column 31, lines 7-23, lines 44-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add one of the set of objects can respond to an event raised by another of the set of objects to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add one of the set of objects can respond to an event raised by another of the set of objects to Witwer and Popp because when a user interacts with a web page, the user interacts with interface controls, which are represented by control tree objects on the server of Popp, therefore, in order for a user interaction to effect another object

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on the web page, the control tree objects on the server must respond to other objects messages or events (Popp: column 7, lines 19-23, column 23, lines 43-47, column 24, lines 3-13, column 31, lines 7-23, lines 44-49)

Claim 3: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and Witwer further discloses a control can have an interchangeable persistence mechanism (paragraph 0039).

Claim 4: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and Witwer further discloses a control can have an interchangeable rendering mechanism (paragraphs 0049, 0050).

Claim 5: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1, and Witwer further discloses: accepting a request (paragraphs 0006, 0008, 0024, 0054).

Claim 6: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 5 and Witwer further discloses the request in a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) request (paragraphs 0007, 0054).

Claim 7: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 5 and Witwer further discloses the request originates from a Web browser (paragraph 0019).

Claim 8: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1, and Witwer further discloses generating a response (paragraphs 0007, 0054).

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Claim 9: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and Witwer further discloses an object can represent one of: button, text field, menu, table, window, window control, title bar, pop-up window, check-box button, radio button, window frame, desktop, shell, head, body, header, footer, book, page, layout, placeholder, portlet and toggle button (paragraphs 0011, 0023).

Claim 10: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and Witwer further discloses the theme with the first object can occur when the first object is rendered (paragraph 0040, paragraphs 0049, 0050).

Claim 11: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1, but do not disclose the first object inherits the theme from a parent object. However, Popp discloses a method of rendering dynamic web pages (abstract) wherein an object tree is instantiated based on pre-defined object classes and the object classes are defined to manipulate and generate HTML elements (column 12, lines 1-5) and wherein the object tree is generated from an HTML template (column 10, lines 35-37). Further, Popp discloses that inheritance among objects (column 4, lines 53-63). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the first object inherits the theme from a parent object to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the first object inherits the theme from a parent object to Witwer and Pop in order to allow the ability to programmatically manipulate HTML documents (Popp: column 11, lines 26-27).

Claim 12: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and Witwer further discloses the theme specifies the appearance and/or functioning of an object in the GUI (paragraph 0040, paragraphs 0049, 0050).

Claim 13: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and Popp further discloses rendering the first object according to the theme can be accomplished in parallel with rendering of other objects (column 12, lines 24-32). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add rendering the first object according to the theme can be accomplished in parallel with rendering of other objects to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add rendering the first object according to the theme can be accomplished in parallel with rendering of other objects to Witwer and Popp because: as disclosed in Popp, the HTML document is rendered when render messages are recursively passed down a object tree, wherein, each object render's itself upon receipt of the message. The tree is not a linear structure, but a parallel structure, therefore, the objects from the various branches of the object tree would render themselves in parallel.

Claim 14: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and but do not disclose the theme can be specified in whole or in part by a properties file. However, Popp discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column

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11, lines 37-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the theme can be specified in whole or in part by a properties file to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the theme can be specified in whole or in part by a properties file to Witwer and Popp because: Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page without having to use special developer tools or compilers, and wherein the web page can be defined using the flexibility of text based tags.

Claim 15: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 14 and Witwer further discloses the properties file can include at least one of: 1) cascading style sheet; 2) Java Server Page; 3) Extensible Markup Language; 4) text; 5) Hypertext Markup Language; 6) Extensible Hypertext Markup Language; 7) JavaScript; and 8) Flash MX (paragraph 0007).

Claim 16: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 14 and Witwer further discloses the properties file can specify at least one image (paragraph 0053).

Claim 17: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and Witwer further discloses the GUI is part of a portal on the World Wide Web (paragraph 0054).

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Claim 18: Witwer disclose a method for rendering a graphical user interface (GUI), comprising:

- a. accepting a request (paragraphs 0006, 0008, 0024, 0054);
- b. mapping the request to a set of objects that represent the GUI, and wherein the set of objects are organized in a logical hierarchy (paragraph 0022), wherein the set of objects includes:
- c. one or more booklets wherein anyone of the one or more booklets represents a set of pages linked by a page navigator having a user selectable graphical representation and is capable of containing other booklets (paragraph 0023, 0037, 0043, 0047); and
- d. a plurality of portlets wherein anyone of the plurality of portlets is a self-contained application that renders its own GUI (paragraph 0038);
- e. associating a theme with a first object in the set of objects; rendering the first object according to the theme; rendering any descendents of the first object according to the theme (paragraph 0040),

but does not disclose

- a. any descendents of the first object can override the theme objects,
- b. any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets

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- c. generating the logical hierarchy with the set of objects using metadata and tag extensions, wherein,
- d. the meta data is created based on one or more definitions in a page description language, wherein,
- e. the meta data includes the hierarchy of objects and also information about properties, events, and
- f. model binding that have values set in page descriptions, and wherein,
- g. the tag extensions associated with the page description language are mapped into the logical hierarchy during render lifecycle of the logical hierarchy;

However, as shown above, the user can modify, to some degree, the look and feel of the life portal (paragraph 0040). However, Witwer discloses that in setting up a life portal, a user defines life pages, wherein each life page is a container which holds information in the form of magazines and views, both of which are content specifically compiled for a user, and wherein, the content of the life pages and magazines reflect the life of the user, displaying content of specific, user defined interest to selected aspects of a user's life (paragraph 0019). Furthermore, Witwer discloses that the content of a magazine conforms to a specific theme (paragraph 0026). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add any descendents of the first object can override the theme to Witwer. One would have been motivated to add any descendents of the first object can override the theme to Witwer to give the user greater control in deciding a look and feel

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representing the theme for a given magazine, since each magazine is defined by a specific theme.

Popp discloses a method of rendering dynamic web pages (abstract) wherein an object tree is instantiated based on pre-defined object classes and the object classes are defined to manipulate and generate HTML elements (column 12, lines 1-5) and wherein the object tree is generated from an HTML template (column 10, lines 35-37). A tree object exists wherein data from an external data source is pushed into the object, and therefore, into the web page, i.e. a portlet (column 20, lines 65-67, column 21, lines 1-2, lines 11-14, lines 27-35). Popp further discloses that tree objects can communicate with each other via messages prior to rendering (column 7, lines 19-23, column 23, lines 43-47, column 24, lines 3-13, column 31, lines 7-23, lines 44-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets to Witwer. One would have been motivated to add any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets to Witwer because: as Popp discloses, in push mode, a control object manages the retrieval of data from the external data source, which is used to dynamically generate all or some of a page or component, and the control object loads its associated scripts, associations and templates and manages the modifications made to the object tree owned by the control object (column 22, lines 6-14). Associations are used to bind variables, object, web page definitions and scripts to one another (column

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16, lines 59-61). Therefore, since a control object executes a push operation, which can modify an entire web page, including all of the objects that make up the web page, the other objects, including the other objects that received pushed information, i.e. portlets, that have an association with the object receiving the information could be updated.

Popp further discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column 11, lines 37-40), wherein extensions to HTML are provided on the server side (column 15, lines 44-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add generating the logical hierarchy with the set of objects using metadata and tag extensions to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the generating the logical hierarchy with the set of objects using metadata and tag extensions to Witwer and Popp because: as Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page. Furthermore, there being a standard set of HTML extensions that are understood by most web browsers, extensions that are not part of the standard HTML can be processed on the server side, giving the developer more flexibility to create dynamic web pages, but allowing the target browsers to process only standard

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extensions (Popp, column 15, lines 50-54).

As mentioned above, Popp discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column 11, lines 37-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the meta data is created based on one or more definitions in a page description language to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the meta data is created based on one or more definitions in a page description language to Witwer and Popp because: Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page without having to use special developer tools or compilers, and wherein the web page can be defined using the flexibility of text based tags.

Popp further discloses that the an HTML template wherein the HTML elements in the template are mapped to HTML objects and instance variables store property and other information defined in the HTML element statements (column 11, lines 58-67, column 12, lines 1-13). The HTML objects define method for manipulate the HTML element within the HTML document (column 11, lines 29-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the meta data includes the hierarchy of objects and also information about properties, events to

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Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the meta data includes the hierarchy of objects and also information about properties, events to Witwer and Popp because: Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page without having to use special developer tools or compilers, and wherein the web page can be defined using the flexibility of text based tags.

Further, Popp discloses an associations file that defines bindings of variables, objects, web page definitions, and scripts (column 4, lines 35-41, column 16, lines 49-53, lines 59-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add model binding that have values set in page descriptions to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add model binding that have values set in page descriptions to Witwer and Popp because, as disclosed in Popp, an association provides information that can be used with its corresponding group HTML element, wherein, when the HTML template is parsed, the template and associations information along with the logic (e.g. in the application and scripts) are used to generate the object tree (column 17, lines 18-19, lines 30-33).

As disclosed above, Popp further discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column 11, lines 37-40), wherein extensions to

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HTML are provided on the server side (column 15, lines 44-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the tag extensions associated with the page description language are mapped into the logical hierarchy during render lifecycle of the logical hierarchy to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the tag extensions associated with the page description language are mapped into the logical hierarchy during render lifecycle of the logical hierarchy to Witwer and Popp because: as Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page. Furthermore, there being a standard set of HTML extensions that are understood by most web browsers, extensions that are not part of the standard HTML can be processed on the server side, giving the developer more flexibility to create dynamic web pages, but allowing the target browsers to process only standard extensions (Popp, column 15, lines 50-54).

Claim 34: Witwer discloses a method for rendering a graphical user interface (GUI), comprising:

- a. providing for the representation of the GUI as a plurality of objects wherein the objects are organized in a logical hierarchy (paragraph 0022), wherein the set of objects includes:
- b. one or more booklets wherein anyone of the one or more booklets represents a set of pages linked by a page navigator having a user selectable graphical

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representation and is capable of containing other booklets (paragraph 0023, 0037, 0043, 0047); and

- c. a plurality of portlets wherein anyone of the plurality of portlets is a self-contained application that renders its own GUI (paragraph 0038);
- d. associating a first theme with a first object in the plurality of objects; rendering the first object according to the first theme; associating a second theme with a second object in the plurality of objects; and wherein the second object is a descendant of the first object objects (paragraph 0040),

but does not disclose,

- a. rendering the second object according to the second theme;
- b. any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets
- c. generating the logical hierarchy with the set of objects using metadata and tag extensions, wherein
- d. the meta data is created based on one or more definitions in a page description language, wherein
- e. the meta data includes the hierarchy of objects and also information about properties, events, and
- f. model binding that have values set in page descriptions, and wherein
- g. the tag extensions associated with the page description language are mapped into the logical hierarchy during render lifecycle of the logical hierarchy;

However, as shown above, the user can modify, to some degree, the look and feel of the life portal (paragraph 0040). However, Witwer discloses that in setting up a life portal, a user defines life pages, wherein each life page is a container which holds information in the form of magazines and views, both of which are content specifically compiled for a user, and wherein, the content of the life pages and magazines reflect the life of the user, displaying content of specific, user defined interest to selected aspects of a user's life (paragraph 0019). Furthermore, Witwer discloses that the content of a magazine conforms to a specific theme (paragraph 0026). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add rendering the second object according to the second theme to Witwer. One would have been motivated to add rendering the second object according to the second theme to Witwer to give the user greater control in deciding a look and feel representing the theme for a given magazine, since each magazine is defined by a specific theme.

Popp discloses a method of rendering dynamic web pages (abstract) wherein an object tree is instantiated based on pre-defined object classes and the object classes are defined to manipulate and generate HTML elements (column 12, lines 1-5) and wherein the object tree is generated from an HTML template (column 10, lines 35-37). A tree object exists wherein data from an external data source is pushed into the object, and therefore, into the web page, i.e. a portlet (column 20, lines 65-67, column 21, lines 1-2,

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lines 11-14, lines 27-35). Popp further discloses that tree objects can communicated with each other via messages prior to rendering (column 7, lines 19-23, column 23, lines 43-47, column 24, lines 3-13, column 31, lines 7-23, lines 44-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets to Witwer. One would have been motivated to add any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets to Witwer because: as Popp discloses, in push mode, a control object manages the retrieval of data from the external data source, which is used to dynamically generate all or some of a page or component, and the control object loads its associated scripts, associations and templates and manages the modifications made to the object tree owned by the control object (column 22, lines 6-14). Associations are used to bind variables, object, web page definitions and scripts to one another (column 16, lines 59-61). Therefore, since a control object executes a push operation, which can modify an entire web page, including all of the objects that make up the web page, the other objects, including the other objects that received pushed information, i.e. portlets, that have an association with the object receiving the information could be updated.

Popp further discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column 11, lines 37-40), wherein extensions to HTML are provided on

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the server side (column 15, lines 44-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add generating the logical hierarchy with the set of objects using metadata and tag extensions to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the generating the logical hierarchy with the set of objects using metadata and tag extensions to Witwer and Popp because: as Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page. Furthermore, there being a standard set of HTML extensions that are understood by most web browsers, extensions that are not part of the standard HTML can be processed on the server side, giving the developer more flexibility to create dynamic web pages, but allowing the target browsers to process only standard extensions (Popp, column 15, lines 50-54).

As mentioned above, Popp discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column 11, lines 37-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the meta data is created based on one or more definitions in a page description language to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the meta data is created based on one or more definitions in a page description language to Witwer and Popp because: Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can

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describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page without having to use special developer tools or compilers, and wherein the web page can be defined using the flexibility of text based tags.

Popp further discloses that the an HTML template wherein the HTML elements in the template are mapped to HTML objects and instance variables store property and other information defined in the HTML element statements (column 11, lines 58-67, column 12, lines 1-13). The HTML objects define method for manipulate the HTML element within the HTML document (column 11, lines 29-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the meta data includes the hierarchy of objects and also information about properties, events to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the meta data includes the hierarchy of objects and also information about properties, events to Witwer and Popp because: Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page without having to use special developer tools or compilers, and wherein the web page can be defined using the flexibility of text based tags.

Further, Popp discloses an associations file that defines bindings of variables, objects, web page definitions, and scripts (column 4, lines 35-41, column 16, lines 49-53, lines

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59-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add model binding that have values set in page descriptions to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add model binding that have values set in page descriptions to Witwer and Popp because, as disclosed in Popp, an association provides information that can be used with its corresponding group HTML element, wherein, when the HTML template is parsed, the template and associations information along with the logic (e.g. in the application and scripts) are used to generate the object tree (column 17, lines 18-19, lines 30-33).

As disclosed above, Popp further discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column 11, lines 37-40), wherein extensions to HTML are provided on the server side (column 15, lines 44-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the tag extensions associated with the page description language are mapped into the logical hierarchy during render lifecycle of the logical hierarchy to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the tag extensions associated with the page description language are mapped into the logical hierarchy during render lifecycle of the logical hierarchy to Witwer and Popp because: as Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page. Furthermore, there being

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a standard set of HTML extensions that are understood by most web browsers, extensions that are not part of the standard HTML can be processed on the server side, giving the developer more flexibility to create dynamic web pages, but allowing the target browsers to process only standard extensions (Popp, column 15, lines 50-54).

Claim 68: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1, and Witwer further discloses one of the set of objects is a desktop object and the desktop object contains one or more personalized views (paragraph 0019).

Claim 69: Witwer and Popp disclose the method of claim 1 and Popp further discloses: Popp discloses a method of rendering dynamic web pages (abstract) wherein an object tree is instantiated based on pre-defined object classes and the object classes are defined to manipulate and generate HTML elements (column 12, lines 1-5) and wherein the object tree is generated from an HTML template (column 10, lines 35-37). A tree object exists wherein data from an external data source is pushed into the object, and therefore, into the web page, i.e. a portlet (column 20, lines 65-67, column 21, lines 1-2, lines 11-14, lines 27-35). Popp further discloses that tree objects can communicated with each other via messages prior to rendering (column 7, lines 19-23, column 23, lines 43-47, column 24, lines 3-13, column 31, lines 7-23, lines 44-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add any one of the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets to Witwer. One would have been motivated to add any one of

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the plurality of portlets is capable of communicating with another portlet of the plurality of portlets to Witwer because: as Popp discloses, in push mode, a control object manages the retrieval of data from the external data source, which is used to dynamically generate all or some of a page or component, and the control object loads its associated scripts, associations and templates and manages the modifications made to the object tree owned by the control object (column 22, lines 6-14). Associations are used to bind variables, object, web page definitions and scripts to one another (column 16, lines 59-61). Therefore, since a control object executes a push operation, which can modify an entire web page, including all of the objects that make up the web page, the other objects, including the other objects that received pushed information, i.e. portlets, that have an association with the object receiving the information could be updated.

Popp further discloses a method of rendering dynamic web pages (abstract) wherein an object tree is instantiated based on pre-defined object classes and the object classes are defined to manipulate and generate HTML elements (column 12, lines 1-5) and wherein the object tree is generated from an HTML template (column 10, lines 35-37). Popp further discloses that tree objects can communicated with each other via messages prior to rendering (column 7, lines 19-23, column 23, lines 43-47, column 24, lines 3-13, column 31, lines 7-23, lines 44-49). Popp further discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column 11, lines 37-

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40), wherein extensions to HTML are provided on the server side (column 15, lines 44-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add generating the logical hierarchy with the set of objects using metadata and tag extensions to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the generating the logical hierarchy with the set of objects using metadata and tag extensions to Witwer and Popp because: as Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page. Furthermore, there being a standard set of HTML extensions that are understood by most web browsers, extensions that are not part of the standard HTML can be processed on the server side, giving the developer more flexibility to create dynamic web pages, but allowing the target browsers to process only standard extensions (Popp, column 15, lines 50-54).

As mentioned above, Popp discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column 11, lines 37-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the meta data is created based on one or more definitions in a page description language to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the meta data is created based on one or more definitions in a page description language to Witwer and Popp because: Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can

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describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page without having to use special developer tools or compilers, and wherein the web page can be defined using the flexibility of text based tags.

Popp further discloses that the an HTML template wherein the HTML elements in the template are mapped to HTML objects and instance variables store property and other information defined in the HTML element statements (column 11, lines 58-67, column 12, lines 1-13). The HTML objects define method for manipulate the HTML element within the HTML document (column 11, lines 29-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the meta data includes the hierarchy of objects and also information about properties, events to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the meta data includes the hierarchy of objects and also information about properties, events to Witwer and Popp because: Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page without having to use special developer tools or compilers, and wherein the web page can be defined using the flexibility of text based tags.

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59-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add model binding that have values set in page descriptions to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add model binding that have values set in page descriptions to Witwer and Popp because, as disclosed in Popp, an association provides information that can be used with its corresponding group HTML element, wherein, when the HTML template is parsed, the template and associations information along with the logic (e.g. in the application and scripts) are used to generate the object tree (column 17, lines 18-19, lines 30-33).

As disclosed above, Popp further discloses the HTML elements that define a web page can be included in a single ASCII file, called an HTML template, which can include a complete definition of the web page (column 11, lines 37-40), wherein extensions to HTML are provided on the server side (column 15, lines 44-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the tag extensions associated with the page description language are mapped into the logical hierarchy during render lifecycle of the logical hierarchy to Witwer and Popp. One would have been motivated to add the tag extensions associated with the page description language are mapped into the logical hierarchy during render lifecycle of the logical hierarchy to Witwer and Popp because: as Popp discloses an HTML template can describe an entire web page or can describe a part of a web page, wherein, two HTML templates can be combined to create a template for one web page, thereby giving a web page developer flexibility in defining a web page. Furthermore, there being

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a standard set of HTML extensions that are understood by most web browsers, extensions that are not part of the standard HTML can be processed on the server side, giving the developer more flexibility to create dynamic web pages, but allowing the target browsers to process only standard extensions (Popp, column 15, lines 50-54).

Claims 19-33: Claims 19-33 reflect the same steps of the method of claims 6-8, 2-4 and 9-17, respectively, and depend from a similar independent claim as claim 1 and are rejected along that same rationale.

Claims 35-50: Claims 35-50 reflect the same steps of the method of claims 5, 19-25 and 27-33, respectively, and depend from a similar independent claim as claims 1 and 18 and are rejected along that same rationale.

Claims 51-66: Claims 51-66 reflect the machine readable medium having instructions thereon that when executed by a processor cause a system to perform the steps of the method of claims 39-41, 35-38, 42, 10 and 43-49, respectively, and depend from a similar independent claim as claims 1 and 34 and are rejected along that same rationale.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOHN M. HEFFINGTON whose telephone number is (571)270-1696. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri 8:00 - 5:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JMH
4/26/09

/Steven B Theriault/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2179